sary Notices over twelve lines, charged at o regular advertising rates. All communications intended to promote the pri-ste ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, chools or Individuals, will be charged as adver-

Athens, Friday, August 23, 1861.

No are authorised and requested to an nounce WM. F. COOPER, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, at the election on the 5th day of October next.

Wheat Wanted.

of fair quality will be received in pay ment of debts due this office, at \$1,00 per bushel. Those who wish to avail themselves of this notice, can beliver the Wheat at Mr. Cleage's Mil

Wm. F. Cooper, Esq.

This gentleman is announced in our pr per as a candidate for Supreme Judge .-The election is to be held on the 5th day of October. Mr. Cooper is known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State-a gentlemen of high attainments and most exemplary character. In selecting a man for the vacancy on the Supreme Bench the people could find no one more com-

Order No. 3.

Attention is directed to "Order No. 3." from Brigadier General Zollicoffer, in another column. The wisdom and firmness this gentleman is bringing to the discharge of his duties, is having a happy effect. And from present indications, in a short time East Tennessee will be as united and as free from civil broils and commotions as other portions of the State. We trust the press, without exception, will not only abstain from the publication of articles calculated to protract differences and strife, but will lend its utmost influence in carrying forward the policy which Gen. Zollicoffer has so happily inaugurated. Let bygones be bygones, at least for the present; and after awhile, when harmony shall be restored and peace once more throws its healing rays over the land, such of us as may prove incorrigible, can gratify our propensity for crimination, recrimination, and scur rility without injuring anybody but ourselves. At this juncture, every consideration of duty and interest requires we should cultivate a spirit of acquiescence and contentment among the people.

Returned.

The company mentioned last week as having started to Jimtown, returned on Sunday. They report things pretty quiet in the neighborhood of the Camps. Mc-Dermott is able to be on duty again .-The men who attacked him are reported fled to Kentucky. Indeed, it is said that there has been a general moving among the Union men of the mountain counties within the last two weeks. Some few of these deluded people have, no doubt, crossed into Kentucky, expecting to be furnished with arms, munitions, &c., while the larger number, under the misrepresentations of their unprincipled leaders, are lying out to prevent being arrested or drafted into Davis' army. The fears of these are groundless, but it will take some time to disabuse their simple minds of the impressions bad men have made upon them. It has been the hugest folly, from first to last, that ignorance and prejudice ever attempted, and those who have been more prominent in it should gather their garments about them and retire out of sight, where the curses of their dupes will not reach them.

An unusually large amount of interesting matter will be found in this Prontice is the one altogether levely and week's paper. The State elections being over, we shall not, for a brief season at least, burden our readers with long and monotonous editorials, or dull and cumbersome communications. But will fil our columns mainly with news, and such articles as will enable the people to keep up with the progress of the war, and the current of events both at home and abroad. If there ever was a time when every family ought to be thoroughly posted on public affairs it is right now. If prior to the recent election, the people of East Tennessee generally had been properly informed of the magnitude of the revolution, the strength and resources of the Southern government, and its prospects of success, there would have been a majority in its favor, instead of against it. Wherever they were so informed the majority cast was for the South-where the real facts were kept from them, they voted North with great unanimity. Let such mistakes be avoided in future by subscribing for papers which keep up with the news and the current of events, and then peo ple can do their own thinking and draw their own conclusions, instead of depending upon and listening to others, who, perversely ignorant, or too much blinded by prejudice to see, are distressingly anxious to keep every body else in the same blissful condition. More useless and disgusting institutions don't exist than newspapers filled weekly with articles in which the first person plural "We' predominates. When this one falls into the habit, if it ever should, we trust the public will punish the egotism by letting it starve to death. How are the people to form correct opinions and arrive at intelligible conclusions, unless they are kept advised of what is transpiring outside of their own farm-yards!

Boy We are gratified to learn that ma ny of the deluded Union men who recent-ly left their homes in East Tennessee, for the Kentucky border, are returning satished with the little experiment they liave made. So far as the war is concerned, Kentucky professes to be neutral .-These parties in going there to procure arms, violate the laws of their own State, and the neutrality of Kentucky too .-No wonder some of them were in a hurry to get back

sor It is a singular fact that East Ten nessee Unionites who have gone over to the support of Lincoln's war policy, are more vindictive and ultra, and harder to convince of their error, than the original Black Republicane.

tor Circuit Court for Meign county meets next Monday, 26th.

Horace Maynard.

Dispatches from Washington represen this gentleman as having arrived at that beleagured and doomed City. If allowed to take a seat in the next Federal Congress, which we doubt, what will be his ourse? Will be support the Black Republican administration in its war against the people among whom he has lived for twenty years and whose hands have lavished upon him honors and substantial favors? Or, will be avail himself of the earliest opportunity to introduce and advocate measures looking to the restoration of peace and the recognition of the Southern Government! There is plenty of time between this and the assembling of the Federal Congress for sober, serious reflection, and we think he will take the latter course. He will by that time have learned some things which he did not understand when he left here-and among others, the fact which sagacious minds have foreseen from the first, that the sucess of the Administration policy would be the death knell of liberal principles and end in the subjugation of the people North as well as South. This tendency is now painfully evident to many North who at the first flush entered heartily into the support of the war, and is causing that re-action in public sentiment there every day becoming more manifest. They not only see that the war on the South must fail, but if protracted, it will result n the destruction of every republican and popular feature of the government for which they profess so much loyalty and adoration, and annihilate nearly every material and social interest of their sec-

To our view, Mr. Maynard's course has een more unnatural than that of any man in East Tennessee, and we believe i he had followed the dictates of his own superior judgment, it would have been lifferent. But he made a fatal mistake in trimming for the popular breeze in East Tennesse; and we look to see him. at the first opportunity, taking the only step left in palliation of what will turn out to have been the great error of his

France.

Advices by the last Liverpool steamer eave no doubt that the French Emperor as determined upon an early recognition of the Southern Government. And there is every reason to believe that the impor tant step will be followed at once by similar one on the part of the British Government. The English and French papers criticise the defeat and rout of the Federal Army at Bull Run with a good deal of severity. They evidently regard it as conclusive of the right of the South to be recognized as a Government. In a few days we shall have the Lincoln jour nals howling over the "perfidy of France and England."

Arrested.

One John Clark, of Cumberland couty, who was raising a company of Union tes to fight for the Lincoln government, was arrested a few days since, taken to Nashville, and committed to jail to await his trial for treason. The penalty, we beieve, is hanging. Clark was arrested by citizens of White county. Other parties engaged in the business that has brought Clark's neck into jeopardy, will do well to halt before they find their way to a dungeon, and from thence to the scaffold.

Kentucky. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, laboring zealously to precipitate a conflict between Kentucky and Tennessee. He will hardly prove successful. Of the newspaper editors whom the devil seems to have taken into his special keeping, he chief among ten the liant talents but makes his present course the more reprehensible.

Thos. A. R. Nelson.

This gentleman, who recently returned rom Richmond, will, we learn, in a few days publish an Address to the Union men of East Tennessee, in which he will counsel them to acquiescence in the action of their State, and an abandonment of the wild and insane scheme of Resistance and Separation.

The Fight at Springfield, Mo.

The Black Republican and Linco-Union papers have got up a bogus account of the fight at Springfield. They admit the epulse and rout of the Federal troops, their loss of guns, equippage, munitions, &c., but represent the Southern loss in killed and wounded so great that the victory was substantially with the Lincolnites. From the best accounts we have been able to gather, the rout of the Federalists was complete.

Freedom of the Press.

The freedom of the press North is con detely destroyed, and mob law is rapidly coming the order of the day. See disoatches under news head. If such a state of affairs existed at the South, how the Linco-Union journals would make Rome howl with accounts thereof.

Corn Crop. Within the last five weeks rains have en abundant in this section. Wheat crop, which was large, was harvested before the season of showers and rains commenced, and we now have the promise of a heavier Corn crop than has been gathered for ten years. Our farmers certainly have cause to be thankful for the munificent manner in which their la

ber is being rewarded. Coffee, vs. Corn in the Shuck. The Lincoln blockade having cut off access to the Coffee markets, the article has travelled right up to famine prices .-It is now retailing here at 40 cents per lb., with an ascending tendency; and another jump or two in that direction will render its consumption by most of us a luxury not to be thought of. But this is a world of compensations. While Java and Rio are growing scarce and dear, we have the promise of an immense corn crop, and whiskey, which is said to be an excellent substitute for both coffee and

milk, will be correspondingly chesp. Trains filled with troops pass this place every day. If the Lincoln government had any idea of the number, it would not tarry long in the great city of abominations.

Lincoln's Income Tax and Excise

Duties. We subjoin, for the information of the curious in such matters, a statement of the income taxes and excise duties imposed upon the people of the United States by the Lincoln Congress at its recent extra session.

By the provisions of the act an annual tax is laid on incomes derived from all ources other than property subjected to the direct tax as follows

On yearly incomes of residents of ove \$800, 3 per cent.

On yearly incomes of non residents of over \$800, 5 per cent. Thus a man who receives a salary \$1,000, and no other income whatever, pays a tax of six dollars, and the recipent of a salary of \$2,000 pays thirty-six dollars. This income tax extends to all classes who receive an income of any kind whatever. The merchant who sells \$50,000 worth of goods a year pays an ncome tax of \$1,500, and the mechanic who carns \$10,000 pays \$300. THE TAX ON CARRIAGES.

A tax is also laid upon every carriage the body of which rests on springs o any description, which may be kept for use, and which shall not be exclusively employed for the transportation of mer chandise, according to the following valuation, including the harness used there-

Not exceeding \$50, \$1 If above \$50 and not over \$100, 4 If above \$100 and not exceeding \$200, 8 If above \$200 and not exceeding \$400, 10 f above \$400 and not exceeding \$600, 22 f above \$600 and not exceeding \$800, 30 above \$800 and not exceeding \$1000, 40 f above \$1000, THE TAX ON WATCHES,

An annual tax is also laid upon every watch kept for use, as follows: Gold watches, each

THE TAX ON DISTILLED SPIRITS. It is also provided that an annual tax be levied on distilled spirits, to be paid by the manufacturer or distiller the as follows:

On each gallon, first proof or less 5 ets On each gallon, of greater strength than first proof, in proportion to the above. THE TAX ON PERMENTED LIQUORS.

Bear, ale, porter, and other similar fer nented liquors are to be taxed as follows the duty to be paid by the brewer thereof On each gallon On each burrel containing not more

This last item is making some of the Pittsburgers wince. Pittsburg, as many of our readers know, is famous for its ale. The Pittsburg Post says: "We know brewers in this city whose annual pro duct is 20,000 barrels, and the tax or this amount for a single establishment would be \$12,000 per year." It is estimated that the ale and beer alone pro duced in the United States would yield a revenue of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. These income and excise taxes are separate and distinct from the direct tax upon real estate and negroes. The law provides for the appointment o considerable army of assessors and colectors to gather these taxes, but we shall not be annoyed by them in the Confederate States .- Union and American.

General Order, No. 3.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.
Knoxville, August 18, 1861.
The General in command, gratified a
the preservation of peace and the rapidl nereasing evidences of confidence good will among the people of East Ten nessee, strictly enjoins upon those under is command the most scrupulous regard tolerated catculated to alarm of irritat those who, though heretofore advocating the Federal Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State and submit to the decision of the State and submit to the authority of the Government of the Con-federate States. Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an ap-prehension of danger, will be encouraged to return, with an assurance of entire se-curity to all who wish to pursue their re-spective avocations peacefully at home.— The Confederate Government seeks not to return, with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at home.—
The Confederate Government seeks not to enter into questions of difference of political opinions heretofore existing, but to maintain the independence it has assured by the united Calling and the constitution is its respectation of the constitution is its respectation. to maintain the independence it has as-serted by the united feeling and action of all its citizens. Colonels all its citizens. Colonels of Regiments and Captains of Companies will be held responsible for a strict observance of this injunction within their respective comnands, and each officer commanding separate detachment or post will I this order read to his command.

By order of Brigadier General F. K. ZOLLICOFFER. POLLOK B. LEE, Ass't Adj't Gen.

Picked Up. We learn that a couple of citizens of Hamilton county—a Mr. Blair and a Mr Norment-who had been on a mission to the Linco-Unionites of Kentucky, were arrested, a few days ago, in attempting to return, by the troops in the neighborhood of Jimtown. Dan. Trewbitt is said to be out with a little squad of men, dodging about in the mountains. These men mus be very ambitious of a little notoriety .-If let alone they will soon die of their

own insignificance, Third Congressional District. The following is the vote for Congress in the District, as published in the Nashville Union an

American, cos	ied, we	presume, i	from ti	e official
returns:	- T			
100	te States Welcker.	Congress. Bridges.	U. S.	Congress. Bridges.
Blount,	438			1379
Monroe,	1120	507		
Polk.	658	244		
McMinn,	1045	927		
Meigs.	471	1888		196
Khen,	491	146		
Bledsoc.	249	511		
Bradley,	539	1161		
Hamilton,	884	1087		
Sequatchie,	225	69		
Marion,	484			470
Roane,	458	1298		
	-			-
	7042 5970	5970		2015
Welcker's maj.	1092			

"CONTRABANDS" AT FORTRESS MONROE. There are said to be nine hundred colored contrabands now in Fortress Monroe o the following classes and value: Number. \$300,000 30 175 395

\$506,000 The Germans in New York are holding socialistic meetings. They do mand that the city government shall provide work for them.

Women Children

redicted. Financial Store The New York Her an editorial upon 4h

sekwardness of the New York and Phi elphia bankers in taking their share of the Government loan, says:

loan, says:

"The exigencies of the moment are such that it leaves the financial officer of the Government but one alternative, and that the resort to the Napoleonio or people's loan. The bare announcement of that policy will create a panic such as has never taken place in this or any other country. The parties to whom the two hundred and fifty millions now in the savings banks belong, will no lorger hesitate when they can increase their interest from five to seven and three-tenths per cent.—the former doubtful and the latter the very best of securities—but will forthwith demand their money. The result of this universal demand is better imagined than described. Our savings banks loan the money which they receive on mortgages upon real estate and the purchase of first class stocks and bonds; it is in this way that they ere able to pay their depositors interest. Let this money be demanded, and those mortgages, stocks and bonds will have to be thrown upon the market to obtain money to not the be demanded, and those mortgages, stocks and bonds will have to be thrown upon the market to obtain money to pay the depositors. The class of depositors are such that at the first symptoms of a crisis, even if they do not wish to purchase Treasury notes, they will forthwith call for their deposits, and the result will be the same. The failure of the savings banks will carry with them all other banking institutions, and all will go down together in the crash.

n the crash. We repeat it, the financial affairs of the country never stood in as critical a posi-tion as they do today. Thirty days from this may see the banks and financial firms tumbling in very direction. The Wall-street phility over may, however, in view of the action of the Boston banthe view of the action of the hosten can-kers, reverse their decision and decide to furnish the money even at the Congres-sional figures. Should they decide upon that course, we may escape the storm that is now pending: if not, look out for brea-

Canadian Opinion. The Montreal Gazette has the following comment on Lincoln & Co's new financial

schedule:

The New York Times argues that the issue of Treasury bills to circulate as money at the rate of \$1,000,000 per day, will make money plenty and business brisk. But we are afraid our neighbors will find out, as others have done before them, that brisk business on such a basis will not lead to a good end. There is no better established principle of monetary science than that such issues diminish in value in direct proportion to their quality or amounts.

The Hamilton (C. W.) Observer, of the

10th instant, says:

"There can be but little doubt, that trouble is brewing between Great Britain and the United States, hence the cause of sending out an additional complement of troops. The Quebec papers, the other day, contained the following seminious paragraph: "Captain Maworth, Queen's Messenger.

arrived here this morning, by express train, at 33 o'clock, from Washington, with dispatches from Lord Lyons to go to England by the Great Eastern, and with orders for his Excellency, the Governor

General."

A sharp eye is being kept upon the movements of our neighbors, and it is said that the dispatches have reference to the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The probability the blockade and the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The probability is that a difficulty will shortly occur in connection with the blockade, as strict orders have been given the Admiral of the British squadron not to permit British vessels to be seized while passing out from Southern roots. Southern ports.

A Northern Journal Changes its

The New Balford (Mass.) Mercury. hitherto one of the most rabid war journals, has changed its tone of late. In the last issue come to hand the editor remarks:

"It cannot be denied that we are disarpointed at the formidable aspect the re-bellion has assumed. We thought to have suppressed it in a few weeks, and suppos-ed the South would yield at once before the enthusiastic rush of Union men to port of the Government We have made a mistake in our estimate of the strength of the rebels; have we made another in the confidence we have placed in our own? Is it true that the South carries with her the sources of cer-

the preservation of the Constitution, is i the preservation of the Constitution, is it not growing into a war of subjugation; in which the course first marked at by the Government will be abandoned by the necessity of events? Is there any longer a reasonable hope that, after the bitter strife of States, and the shedding of fraternal blood, the Union can ever be restored to its former position?

Bring in No More Reports. The New York Express, in an article or the official reports of the battle of Manassas, remarks:

"The more we hear of the conduct of some of our officers and men at Bull Run, the more we are inclined to let the cur-tain drop on the whole affair, and cry out with the Thane of Cawder, "Bring in no "With disclosures of this discreditable

character crowding upon us, we think the reader will sympathise with the wish we have already expressed, that Bull Run should drop as soon as possible into obli-vios. The country has heard enough of it. "Bring is no more reports."

Lincoln Troops at Camp Dick Rob-

We understand that th We understand that the two and there the mains tope at Camp Dick Robinson, at Hoskins' Cross Roads, Garrard county. They have, we are informed, been mustered into service, ander the Lincoln Government, and are receiving pay. It is understand that Hon. Garrett Davis has visited the camp with a view of securing the disbandment of the troops, but his efforts have proved in vain. It is also said that considerable feeling was manifested smoog the troops against Mr. Davis, and some denounced such Union men as he as no better than

More Lincoln Guns. We learn that another lot of Lincoln

We learn that another lot of Lincoln guns, some twenty boxes, passed over the railroad from Covington, on Wednesday night, en route, probably, for Garrard county and East Tennessee.

We also tearn that one of the bridges on the read was subsequently destroyed by fire, and the regular passage of the trains was of course delayed. A change of ears had to be made at that point.—The bridge may have been burnt by accident; but it was reported that it was the work of the people along the line of the road, who have become exasperated at the Lincolnites who are trying to set the neutrality of Kentucky at defiance, and inaugurate civil war in our midst. The bridge destroyed is at Robinson's station, in Harrison county.—Leasyin Courier.

The North not Unanimous for the

One of the largest Democatic meetings ever held in Bloomfield, Conn., say our latest Northern papers, took place there on the 5th inst. Resolutions were adopted expressing sincere and devoted attachment to the Constitution and the Union; among them were also the following:

Resolved, That immediate steps sh be taken by the Federal officers who have in charge the destinies of the country, to establish a suspension of hostilities, to the end that a National Convention of all the States composing the confederacy may be held for the purpose of devising means for such amendments to the Constitution as will guaranty the rights and equality of each and all the States, and thus bring peace and harmony to our people, and, if possible, reconstruct a new dissevered Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic State

Central Committee be requested to call a mass meeeting of the Democratic eleca mass meceting of the Democratic elec-tors of the State, at the earliest possible moment, that their conservative voice may be heard touching the great ques-tions which now agitate the public mind, and to devise and recommend such meas-ures as will promote the best interests of the people of this and the other States.

The resolutions were eloquently advocated by several speakers, and unanimously adopted. The Hartford Times says:

The meeting shows the deep-seated The meeting shows the deep-seated feeling that is pervading the public mind in favor of a peaceful settlement, especially among the thinking and reading people of the agricultural towns. The meeting was the largest ever assembled in the town, not even excepting those in the excitement of Presidential elections. No expression was made, and I believe nevertheen the excitement was made. no sentiment was entertained by any mon present, that was not friendly to the gov-ernment of the United States and the Union. But the idea that a suffering people, in honor and by all the reasons that are embraced in the consequences of ruined business, and the want of prop-er means to supply the needed comforts of families, demand a peaceful settlement of existing troubles, pervaded the assem-bled masses.

At a similar meeting at Rockport, in Maine, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will vote for no man at our coming election who is in favor of this unnecessary, impolitic, unholy and fratricidal war. Resolved, That we view with extreme

regret the fact that presses, always con-sidered reliably Democratic, and many individuals, who have heretofore acted individuals, who have herefolore acted with the Democratic party, have been influenced, either by interested motives or deluded by the sham cry of patriotism, to yield their support to a black Republican Abolition Administration, which, if successful, must result in shedding oceans of blood, and the establishment of a military

despotism.

Resolved. That we will on all occasions when and where we please, comment freely on the misconduct of our rulers, and freely express our opinions on all subjects relating to the awful situation of our suffereing country, on Republicanism, Abolitionism, "universal liberty, impartial freedom, white niggers and black," the threatenings and menaces of black Re-publicans to the contrary notwithstand-

Resolved, That it is with the deepest feelings of mortification we see the glorious flag of our country, which for more than eighty years has waved over the happiest people on earth, now descerated by being used to hide the cloven foot of black Abolitionism.

Railroad Accident.

A serious railroad accident occurred about three miles from this city, last night, upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. Two extra trains, contain-ing a regiment of Mississippi soldiers, left our Depot about dark, and had hard-left our Depot about dark, and had hardly got out of hearing, when the foremost train came into collision with a freight train coming West. The collision was frightful, but only one man (whose name ve have not learned) was killed outright. Some 28 or 30 brave soldiers were more or less injured, several of them it is sup-posed fatally. An engine was immedi-ately dispatched to this city, and several bout Il o'clock the train returned bringing the wounded. Dr. Ramsey, who has charge of the Knoxville Hospital, having received intelligence of the dent, was awaiting their arrival. wounded were conveyed to the Hospital, where they received the most unremitting attention, both from those having charge of the Hospital, and from the medical force of Camp Sneed. We cannot, at this late hour of the night, give a detailed account of the collision, nor a detailed account of the collision, n list of the wounded.—Knox. Register.

It Must Stop.

We are advised by a letter from an at-tentive correspondent at Cynthiana, that six rifled cannon, and several car leads of munitions of war are at Falmouth, Ky., ca route for the Union men of East Tennessee. The people of Kentucky lave submitted long and patiently to the violation of their neutrality by the Lincoln (december of the control of the contr lovernment, in sending arms into this State to be used against the people of the South. Forbearance has almost ceased

State to be used against the people of the South. Forbearance has almost ceased to be a virtue.

The importation of Lincoln guns is a violation of Kentucky neutrality, and must be stopped. If the Governor does not stop their further importation, the people should and will do it.—Louisville Courier, 17th.

It is an interesting phenomenor worthy of attention from all who with . Lincoln, LL. D., assert that the Union existed before the States-that as the Federal credit goes down, State credit is go-The New York Day Book sayse

It is said that all the banks have resolv ed to require State securities of all mon-eys they lend Uncle Sam. The old geneys they lend Uncle Sam. The old gen-tlemen's credit is bad even at home.— Nearly all the specie that is due from Europe here, is seesived, and he has next to nothing to expect, to get specie with, while his expenses are running on to nearly a million of dollars a day beyond his receipts. It is but a short time that he can do business at such a rate.

One John Clark, of Cumberland county, in this State, took it into his head to raise and organize a company of volunteers to fight for the Lincoln Government. This movement in a State acknowledging no fealty to that Government induced a number of citizens of White county to arrest John Clark, and he was brought to this city yesterday and taken before the Hon. West H. Humphreys, Judge of the Confederate States District Court, by whom he was committed to jail for exam-Confederate States District Court, by whom he was committed to jail for examination on a charge of treason. Clark will probably have a hearing at the October term of the Confederate States District Court. It is supposed that he is a Northern man. We understand that he thought he would be treated as Mr. Kelson had been, but the Judge informed him that he had no power to release him; that it was his duty to try him upon the charge, and if found guilty, his neck could only be saved by the interposition of Fresident Davis. This took the re-The communication in regard to doubtable Captain all aback.—Nashville municipal affairs shall appear next week. Union and Associate.

NEWS.

Louisville, Aug. 17.—The following ex-tract from a letter from St. Louis, dated 16th, from perfectly reliable parties, is

significant:
"It is said that Fremont is fortifying the environs; all information is suppressed. An employee on the railroad told a reliable gentleman that he heard a heavy cannonade in the direction of Rolla; but would say nothing more. Neither would he tell how far he came on the road, being sworn to communicate nothing on such subjects. There is scarcely a doubt but Rolla is in Hardee's hands. Noth-

ing selling." ing selling."

Louisville, Ang. 17.—A committee of citizens at Harrison county, Ky., called on the President of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, protesting against the transmission of Lincoln guns, and notifying him that if it was continued the citizens would tear the track up.—Three cannons and several car loads of guns and ammunition en 10ute were returned to Covington.

St. Louis, Aug. 17.—A detachment of troops seized \$58,000 at St. Genevieve, be-longing to the Bank, by order of Fre-

Baltimore, Aug. 17.-The Federal troops are at New Creek bridge, where they captured three bridge burners,
1,000 Confederates are near Romney, who are momentarily expecting to attack

them.

A flag of truce conveyed the Nicaragua
Minister Wheeler, beyond the lines.

A flag of truce from Norfolk brings

A flag of truee from Norfolk brings prisoners released on account of various good actions. Several others, including Chaplains, are coming.

New York, Aug. 19.—The steamer Bolemian has arrived at Further Point, with Liverpoof dates of August 9th.

The Steamers City of Washington and Hibernian had arrived out.

Cotton sales of the week 63,000 bales advanced & Closing easier with the advance barely maintained. Speculators

vance barely maintained. Speculators took 19,000 bales and exporters 11,000 bales. Sales Friday 10,000 bales—un-changed. Fair Orleans 9; Middling Or-leans 84.

The London Times is bitterly sarcastic

on the Bull's Run affair. It says the Southern nut is very hard to crack, and fears the question of the blockade may involve England in difficult complications.
Palmerston says the entrance of a duty

paying vessels into any blockaded port wipes out the blockade. A belligerent may seal a port, but when it lets a single vessel in, the right is gone. The London Herald says on the re-

ceipt of the news Napoleon resolved recognize the Confederacy.
Ten Broeck won the Brighton stake. New York, Aug. 19.—Foreign per steamer Bohemian—The London Times says the Southern victory at Manassas was complete. The Union army lost all its military honors. All the journals think the battle has closed the door of compro-

mise.

A Paris letter says, the victory operated powerfully in favor of the Secessionists in Paris opinion.

The Queen, in her speech, says her closely and trusts

foreign relations are friendly, and trusts that there is no danger for the peace of Europe. She has determined, in connection with other powers, on strict neutrality in American affairs. Washington, Aug. 19 .- The following

has been issued: To the Governors of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine and Michigan: By order of the President you are urgently requested to forward to Washington regiments or parts of regiments, at the Government's expense, allowing clothing, &c., to follow them.

(Signed,) SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Secretary of War. Dix and Banks, by the new arrange ment, are subordinates to McClellan, whose department comprises Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, East of the moun-tains, and the District of Columbia, For-

tains, and the District of characteristics Monroe not included.

No travellers are allowed egress or ingress into Federal forts without special gress into taking effect as to ingress passports not taking effect as to ingress until a reasonable time is given for the restrictions to become known.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Tribune says, an attack is looked for by many of the best informed persons. The Southerners are in force within a few miles of the river, gathering means of transportation. They have large encampments this side of Fairfax, and probably a bulk further up the Potomac. The Navy Department has advices that Commodore Porter is in

rons for secession sympathy.
Welles expresses himself in favor of closing the ports by proclamation. The World says there are no authentic ac-counts of Southern movements in this vicinity, and until scouts bring more decisive reports, there need be no fear of a direct attack on Washington. The Southern batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions. If they succeed in closing the Potomac, it will be nard to prevent their arriving into Maryland. The Times says Faulkner will be taken to Fort Hamilton.

Washington, Aug. 19.—Lincoln is about

to issue a proclamation, that certain ports are not ports of entry.

Capt. Holley, Quartermaster of Young's bogus Kentucky Cavalry, has been arrested for non-performance of duty.

Fuel is high and scarce.

The New York Post says 7,000 men go this week; and in case of accounts 8,000 this week; and in case of accounts 8,000.

this week; and in case of necessity militia might go.

The prisoner Serrell will be sent to Fort Lafayette. New York, Aug. 19 .- Forty-eight skel-

eton regiments, containing probably 15,000 men, will go forward in a few days.

New York, Aug. 19.—The city is full of
Secession rumors of the rapid and near
approach of the Confederates, but our
military men don't seem to be alarmed. St. Louis, Aug. 19 .- A soldier's train near Palmyra was fired into and one kill-

ed and several wounded.

Pope orders a levy in mules, horses and provisions of \$10,600 from the county, and \$5,000 from Palmyra, and a sufficient number of soldiers to control the county. to be quartered on the citizens.

Maj. Sturgiss assumed command of the army 30 miles cost of Springfield. He has arrived and encamped 8 miles south

of Rolla.
There is no news of Seigle's where-

abouts.

The first Iowa Regiment is being paid and discharged. Their loss is 13 killed, 124 wounded, 5 missing.

The first Missouri regiment lost 77 killed, 218 wounded, and 17 missing. Jefferson City, Aug. 19.—A boat bring-ing Stifel's and Worthington's three months Volunteers down, was fired at along the shore, one was killed and eight wounded.

Ironton, Mo., Aug. 19.—A messenger says Hicker's regiment captured twelve onfederates.

Prentiss has arrived and takes com

mand of this section.

Rolla, Aug. 19.—Seigel received a Commission of Erigadier General yesterday.

The wounded at Springfield are reported doing well.

Fortress Monroe, Aug. 19.—Gen. Wool has assumed command. Heavy firing is heard at Willoughby Point.

ward 22 captives from various prizes, and

Memphis, Aug. 19.—Butterfield's letter to Little Rock says, McCulloch's encamp-ment was surprised. There were 10,000 on each side. Churchill's, Gratiot's and the Texas

giments were badly cut up.
McCulloch said to Pierce, you have

ved me and the battle. red me and the battle.

After six hours conflict the enemy were
impletely routed.

Seigel reached Springfield with a dozen

The Confederate loss is 263 killed, 800

founded. Federal loss 800 killed, 1,000 wounded. 300 prisoners were taken, with 6 cannon and several hundred stand of arms.

This is confirmed officially.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—Pierce Butler has been arrested by Cameron's order and taken to Fort Hamilton. The Sumter captured the bark Max-well on the 27th of July. Easton, Pennsylvania, Aug. 19.—10 p.m.— The Sentinel Office is being gutted. The Sentinel advocated peace or compromise. Col. Phillip Johnson, member of Con-

gress elect from this district, was in effigy. The riot is progressing.

The riot is progressing.

Washington, Aug. 20.—Commander Hickley of the British ship Gladiator informs
Commodore Stringham that half a dozen
North Carolina ports are not blackaded.
James S. Wadsworth, entreated by Gen.
Scott, accepts a Brigadier Generalship.
Nearly all the vessels abroud are orders
ed home. The Potomac flotilla is being
largely reinforced. The fleet is lying out
of the range of the batteries but command the river from Acquia Creek to
Potomac Creek.

mand the river from Acquia Creek to Potomac Creek.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 18.—While Col. Stiles' 5th regiment of Missaurt reserve corps, and Col. Worthington's lowa, were coming down the river on the Government steamer, they were frequently fired upon with cannon and small arms by Secessionists from the banks, killing one, and wounding seven or eight of the troops. There is great excitement among the people along the river in consequence of greatly exaggerated accounts of the battle near Springfield, which is represented as a great victory for the Secessionists.

essionists. cessionists.

Iroston, Mo., Aug. 17.—Messengers bring information that Col. Hecker, who left here Thursday evening with his regiment, surprised a body of some 400 rebels near Frederickstown, early yesterday morsing, captured all their camp equippage, and ate the breakfast which they had just prepared; 12 prisoners were also taken.

aken. Jefferson City, Aug. 20 .- A soldiers' train was fired into near Lookout Station; one killed and six wounded.

Guerald six wounded.
Guerald parties are scouring the country in all directions West.
Great numbers are leaving for the Southern army. Col. Staples will be able to concentrate 3000 to aid in the movement against the invaders. 3500 Federalists are here.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20.—The Jeffersonian office at West Chester has been gutted. office at West Chester has been gutted.

Boston, Aug. 20.—Ambrose L. Kimball, editor of the Essex county Democrat, was forcibly taken from his house and tarred and feathered and rail ridden. After suffering from the malignity of the mob for a long time, Mr. Kimball on his knees took the following oath: I am sorry that I have published what I have, and I promise that I will never again publish articles against the North or in favor of secession, so help me God.

Louisville, Aug. 20.—The circulation of

Louisville, Aug. 20 .- The circulation of the Courier is stopped at St. Louis.

At Commerce, between St. Louis and
Cairo, the steamer Hannibal has been
sunk by Pillow's guns, and 400 prisoners

Lincoln ammunition has been stopped in Harrison county, Kentucky. It passed through here to-day. The news of the sinking of the Hannibal came via. Paducah, whence a boat runs daily to Cairo. Commercee is 20

miles above Cairo. Washington, Aug. 20—There are rumors of fighting at Chain Bridge, but it is doubtless untrue.

The National Republican speaking of the

upposed intention of the Confederates to cross the Potomac for the purpose of invading lower Maryland, says a negro insurrection is more probable and threatinless the holders are loyal to the Union.

The Republican is the organ of Lincoln.

Ex-Mayor Berret refuses to take the oath of allegiance.

An exchange of prisoners is being considered, but no decision has been made yet. Lincoln is opposed to recognition.

You York Aug 20 The Levice The Control of the New York, Aug. 20.—The London Times says only a victory which wipes out the defeat of Manassas can save Lincoln from

ultimate impeachment for baving begun the war.

The Globe Shipping Gazette attacks the details of the blockade.

The Post says if England drifts into the quarrel the fault will be with Lincoln, who attempts a blockade which he can not render complete.

Louis De Bebian, a French citizen, resident of Wilminston N. C. has been are

dent of Wilmington, N. C., has been ar-rested and sent to Fort Lafayette. Capture of a Federal Steamer at Capture of a Federal Steamer at Cairo!—Purguit of the Gun-Boats.

From a special dispatch received by Colonel James Coleman, from the telegraphic operator at Hickman, Mr. Harris, we learn that Captain James M. Irwin, late Captain of the New Uncle Sam, yesterday captured at Cairo the gun-boat Equality, while lying at the wharf at Cairo. We presume she was the only craft there that had steam up, and that the bold movement was not discovered until the boat was beyond the reach of the batteries. Two of the other gun-boats, when the fact was discovered, immediately got up steam, and started in pursuit. But Captain Irwin was too much for them. According to Mr. Harris, the gunboats passed Hickman an hour and a half behind the Equality, and as that point is only about thirty-five miles from New Madrid, all the hopes of catching her might as well be given up. We only hope that the Liniolp boats will venture near enough to New Madrid to permit our boys to pepper them well, and probably instead of one we may be enabled to announce the capture of three of the enemy's boats. The dispatch from Hickman was dated "5 p. s."

The Equality is a stern-wheel boat, and previous to her metamorabois. Cairo!-Pursuit of the Gun-Boats.

The Equality is a stern-wheel boat, and previous to her metamorphosis for war purposes was not considered of much account. She is understood to have sever-count. She is understood to have sever-al guns on board, with the necessary am-munition. The boys at Fulton and Ran-dolph, it is said, are preparing to give her a royal stelcome.—Acaphia seglanche, 10th.

An extract of a letter dated one madred and sixty miles southwest from Chicago, Illinois: "Everything looks as blue as a whetstone out here, and a man who should be caught paying a note would be an object of public curiosity.-The market price of corn is ten cents a bushel. Only think, a dinner at a hotel costs five bushels good yellow corn."

CUMBERLAND RIVER BLOCKADED.-Tho Fortress Monrec, Aug. 19.—Gen. Wool has assumed command. Heavy firing is heard at Willoughby Point.

Besten, Aug. 19.—The schooner Windsward, a sait boat, has arrived. The Jeff. Pavis captured the Santa Claus and Almark her heels and made her escape.—Carketille defension, variado. The Pavis put on the Winds